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THE NATIONAL VICTORY.

The election of Taft and Sherman shows that the sentiment in favor of Republican policies is still dominant in the United States. It is not a matter of persons. Taft is not a likeable man among the masses and Bryan is, but the people looked beyond the individuals and sought the issues. They have made it clear that they are for protection, sound money, the prosecution of criminal trusts, a proper defensive equipment on sea and land, ship-subsidies, expansion, employers' liability, conservation of national resources and all the other cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. The vote may also be accepted as one of confidence in President Roosevelt.

Hawaii has reason to be satisfied, so far as its staple industry is concerned. Bryan's election would have meant an issue of free sugar, although the Senate, which will be Republican for four years, could have protected the American sugar-grower. But a fight on sugar in the interests of a cheap breakfast table, might have done much harm in the long run. Taft, standing as he does on a platform of adequate protection to domestic sugar interests, need cause no apprehension unless he should make a point, as we hardly think he will, of the annexation of Cuba.

One of the many important results of the national election will be restored business confidence on the mainland. We look to see good times return. Business was improving when politics broke in and has been in a state of suspended animation since. But Taft's election will revive it; it is bound to have a tonic effect upon all American industries.

The future of Mr. Bryan is a matter of general interest, and while it seems hardly possible that he will again try for the Presidency, he is not to be ruled out as a figure of small importance in national Democratic councils. His hold on the rank and file of his party has not been lessened by three defeats, and his appearance in the United States Senate, within the next few years, is by no means unlikely.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL.

The Territory of Hawaii is greatly in the debt of the organization of navigators, known as Honolulu Harbor of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, for securing aids to navigation in these island waters. It is therefore not merely an act of justice but an act of self-interest for the business community to make it possible for this organization to again send a representative to the annual meeting of the grand body in Washington in January. Such a stream of benefits flowed from Captain Tullett's work as a delegate two years ago that by all means he ought to be sent again.

Until Captain Tullett went as a representative of the local organization, the Federal government had done very little in the way of erecting lights and lighthouses, or in constructing other aids to navigation in these waters. It was not wholly a lack either of interest or desire, but simply because the needs had not been presented by one who fully appreciated them and could speak from a practical knowledge of what was needed. Captain Tullett could do so. He knew these waters thoroughly. He knew the difficulties and dangers of their navigation. To him lighthouse boards, and congressional committees, and the head of the coast survey, and the head of the bureau of navigation were glad to listen. His recommendations and suggestions carried weight because he represented a large body of mariners and had first-hand knowledge of his subject.

His organization feels it its duty to give the expert knowledge of its members in this direction to the public good. But the material benefits to be gained do not come to them, but to the business interests of the Territory. Therefore the business interests ought to bear the expense of sending the delegate to this important gathering in January.

As a financial investment the proposal has demonstrated its value.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

The local campaign, which began apathetically, has been, in its last analysis, lively enough to suit any taste for excitement. We take our politics hard in the Paradise of the Pacific. Feeling runs high and bitterness predominates; though with uniformly good tickets that phase could be avoided and the discussion held down to issues rather than men.

The bad man is himself an issue; the good man is accepted as a matter of course and there is no excitement over him. But it is difficult to get a perfectly clean ticket from a political convention run on machine lines and by machine men. This or that interest has to be placated or served, else no money from that quarter or no votes. The result is a sort of compromise which, however it may please reputable citizens in some of its phases, deeply offends them in others.

It has been proposed to have an independent good citizenship ticket two years hence in local affairs—an invulnerable ticket as regards character and efficiency. Possibly this will become inevitable, though it may well be doubted after the late election whether either party will take chances by nominating men of questionable character. Such men may be elected but it costs too much money. It is cheaper as well as more wholesome to put up the best possible tickets in the regular fashion and let them be debated on the issues they represent. Probably the best way to deal with the independent movement will be to hold off until the other nominations are made and then either accept them if they are good or reject those that are bad and frame a third ticket to supply the deficiencies.

THE TICKET SACRIFICED.

Such Republican nominees as have failed of election or have barely escaped defeat can lay their ill-luck to the party managers.

For the last fortnight these managers gave most of their time and much of their campaign funds to elect two men—the nominees for Delegate and County Attorney. On election day the Republican runners urged everyone to vote for Kuhio and Cathcart. The name of the latter was about the only one heard in the County fight; the other candidates were practically ignored. It was not that these managers cared personally for Cathcart, for, in the early part of the canvass, they wanted him to withdraw; but later they concluded that, by overlooking everybody else on the County ticket, concentrating on this one man and using money freely, they could elect him and feed the old and new grudges some of them bore against the Advertiser. This was done, and Cathcart was saved. As a mere incident toward reaching this result, Hughes, Henriques, Wise, Watkins, Holt, Von Holt, Lane and two Representatives from the Fifth were defeated.

Despite the tremendous fight made for him Mr. Cathcart did not get a majority of the popular vote. The combined votes of his two opponents exceeded his by 343. There were all of 400 blanks cast for County Attorney. It is plain that one popular candidate against Cathcart would have stood an excellent chance of winning.

HARMONY IN FUTURE.

The Republican party has not come out of the local campaign with glumes all in place and armor undented, but it may do so the next time if it takes a few simple precautions first.

All that is needed is a spirit of compromise between the factions by which each may put forward good men in 1910 and all unite to elect them. The Republicans, by getting together on a ticket which is straight in character as well as in method, can swing a majority of votes. They can avoid friction and elect their whole ticket. This is what the Advertiser had in mind when it suggested, many months ago, the nomination of an organization man for Mayor, in the person of Henry E. Cooper and other men of his unsullied type, both Hawaiian and white for the remaining offices. The idea did not take deep root, but it was a good one, and we shall offer it for further consideration.

When New York City goes Republican, it is time for the Democracy to disband.

BULGARIA, TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

So far, the net result of the Balkan troubles is to change the status of Bulgaria from that of a vassal of Turkey, reigned over by a Prince, to a separate state of no certain tenure reigned over by the same Prince with the title of King. That is to say, this is the net material result. But the revolution and particularly the causes of it, have had other aspects of a perplexing kind, involving the sanctity of the treaty of Berlin and the disruption of the Austrian policy in the Far East.

Austria-Hungary in especial, then Bulgaria and other border states, have banked their hope of extension toward the tide-line of Eastern Europe, upon misrule in Turkey. This phase of Ottoman politics has cost Turkey dearly and enriched her neighbors, as witness the historic secessions of Greece and the mountain provinces and the action of the powers in Macedonia. Turkey's neighbors, having profited so much by reason of her bad government, wanted that kind of rule to keep on until it became intolerable to Europe. For their purposes the more oppression the better; the more murders, the more official and unofficial robbery, the more tyranny, the nearer their day of conquest and aggrandizement. It was a rude shock to these hungry folk across the way when the young Turks got the upper hand in their own country and wrested a constitution from the monarch. That meant good government, peace at home and abroad, no excuse on anybody's part to interfere. It did not suit Turkey's "Christian" neighbors at all; and it was more in disgust over the new trend of the Turks that the Bulgarian Prince threw his hat into the ring. But he may have to pick it up again. Unless Europe is ready to abandon the treaty of Berlin she must restore the status quo ante bellum; give Turkey all the territorial rights that instrument guarantees, and curb the ambition of Bulgaria's ruler. The Bulgars understand this well and complain already of Europe's attitude; particularly that of England, France and Italy. But they can give no valid reason why, with Turkey emancipated, having a constitution in the benefits of which a vassal state may share, the powers should let the Berlin treaty fall and thus play Austria's game.

It is a far cry from the time when Whitelaw Reid was a seared war correspondent cutting across lots to escape the hanging with which General Sherman threatened him, to his appearance as the Ambassador of a great power at the Court of St. James. Nor is this the most vivid contrast in his eventful life. Men still living remember when he was content with \$10 a week on a small newspaper, yet now it is cable that this same Whitelaw Reid has paid half a million dollars for an English home for his daughter; a home in which His Majesty will soon appear as a guest. American public life is full of romantic incidents, but few have more changes of color in them than the career of Whitelaw Reid, printer, reporter, war correspondent, editorial successor of Horace Greeley, multi-millionaire by marriage, defeated candidate for Vice President, Minister to France, Ambassador to Great Britain, and now connected with an Earldom by the marriage of his daughter.

Hawaiians err in thinking that the color line was drawn with intent against their nominees for representatives and supervisors. What happened was this: Haele voters who went to the polls without marked tickets, found that the names on the ballots had no party letters. When it came to a list of unfamiliar native names they could not tell the Republican from the Democrat nor the Democrat from the Home Ruler and so, to be on the safe side, they did not vote for anyone whose politics they did not know. Had there been an official guide posted in each booth or if the proper R's and D's and H R's had been affixed to the names of candidates, Hawaiians would have no reason to complain except of our ballot law, which needs changing in the interests of easy and accurate voting.

Colonel Hepburn seems to have been a victim in this campaign of the Cummins-Allison fight in Iowa, by which the Republican party there lost more than half its natural majority. It is not likely that he will stay in retirement much longer than Uncle Joe Cannon did when he dropped out for two years. When Colonel Hepburn's district sees its importance gone and its interests in untied hands and realizes that, instead of giving a leader and a possible Speaker to Congress it has sent an apprentice, there will naturally be a reaction in favor of "the old man." For Hawaii's sake as well as Iowa's, this paper hopes that the return of the veteran to Congress will follow the next election.

The only roorback which appeared in print yesterday was the Bulletin's story about the Chiltons. Mr. Chilton and his "two sons" were quoted, on the supposed authority of one son, as saying that the three had voted for Cathcart. The elder Chilton had not then voted at all, and only one of his sons was entitled to vote. He denounces the Bulletin's tale as a "fabrication," and complains that, though he denied the truth of the interview in the first edition in time for the second edition, his denial was mangled and hidden away at the bottom of the page. It appears to have been a clear case, on the Bulletin's part, of election day lying, the only foundation for the story being a remark of Chilton, Jr., that he "had nothing personal against Cathcart."

There are inventors in the islands who have tried their hands at cane-loaders and other forms of plantation machinery, who might do well for themselves and others by solving the kiawe bean mill problem. The kiawe or algaroba bean is the fine feed for stock as it lies; but with pulp and seeds ground together it would be, perhaps, the most nutritious milled forage known to man. The puzzle is to invent a machine which will reduce the whole bean to meal and not get clogged and useless in the process by mucilaginous properties of the raw material. Whoever gets up such a device will make himself rich and make Hawaii independent of the Coast millers.

The spread of disease among forests is threatening the life of the chestnut trees of the Eastern States. Spores enter the bark of the chestnut through wounds and abrasions and the tree succumbs, meanwhile infecting kindred growths. There are few more beautiful trees than the chestnut, the wood is valuable and the small, sweet nuts are a delicious food, useful to man and the main winter support of the squirrel tribe. There is no known remedy for the chestnut disease and all the Department of Agriculture has done is to advise owners of infected trees to destroy them—no lightsome task in large forest areas.

Spending of good roads, it might be possible to induce the War Department to include the cost of highways between its military points on this island in the army estimates. At a war base where artillery has to be transported, certain roads of Oahu must be sound and bridges more than usually secure. In the Bermudas the British government has built such good highways that, as was said in Parliament awhile ago, the money they have cost would pave them with gold. Uncle Sam will have a similar need here, though as the road material would not have to be imported the cost could not be extraordinary.

Mr. Roosevelt expects to enter the valley of the White Nile by way of Egypt. His expedition will be large and will recall, by contrast, that of Samuel Baker and wife, who, with half a dozen natives, plunged into the wilderness and found one of the sources of the Nile in the Abyssinian mountains. This was forty-five years ago and the feat won knighthood for the intrepid explorer. Since then the way the President is to travel has been cleared of all dangers of men, though enough wild beasts and venomous reptiles and enough miasma are left to give Mr. Roosevelt the spice of adventure that he seeks.

Mr. Newell is right in his statement that case land should not be home-steaded, and before he discussed the matter we were not aware of a movement in that direction. The small farmers would be well pleased to locate on higher lands, but it has proved difficult for them to get access there. As for room there is plenty of it for both farmer and planter, but most of the encouragement, in the way of roads and bridges, surveys, land allotments and immigration, has been in favor of the large holder. Naturally "development along traditional American lines has been slow."

In the early days the Pacific Coast was generally Democratic. Indeed, in very recent years, California was a doubtful State. But the great influx of Eastern people from Republican States has told on the vote and now, given good candidates, California, Oregon and Washington may be considered safe. Happily their Republican settlers, numerous as they are, have not jeopardized the party chances in the States they left. There seem to be enough Republicans back East to hold their own and capture a lot of Democratic States besides.

The liquor interest seems to have raided the Republican senatorial ticket to some purpose. The party managers were so busy saving the nominee for County Attorney that they didn't notice.

Carlos A. Long, without any organization, got 214 more votes than the entire Home Rule party on this island polled for Netley, its Congressional candidate and leader. The popular majority against Cathcart was over 300. The returns, including those of blank County Attorney ballots, make it clear that if Watson or Thayer had run for County Attorney on the Democratic ticket, thus obviating the need of an independent nominee, he would have been elected. A division of the majority vote between the two competitors of Cathcart saved him.

When the sixteen American battleships, after dividing into little squadrons of two or three and visiting various ports on the Mediterranean reach Gibraltar and reunite, the British Mediterranean fleet will probably be there to greet them. It is possible, as reported some weeks ago, that the United States ships now on the Atlantic may go over to Gibraltar also. That would help out an impressive international spectacle and remove the last, lingering doubt that may obtain in Europe as to the personnel and material of the American war marine.

Mr. McCandless made a stirring canvass but his defeat seemed a foregone conclusion. Kuhio had made good and political common sense urged his renomination and election. The most foolish thing a party can do in Congressional matters is to let a successful man out and put an untried man in. Districts which do that rarely have influence upon legislation and command no political respect. Hawaii can do no better by itself than by keeping Kuhio where he is so long as he renders a good account of himself.

One of the most satisfactory things about the national election is the small figure that religious bigotry cut in the returns. The Unitarian issue did not amount to much, evangelical Christians not caring, in the final analysis, to mingle dogmas of church with issues of state. It is significant in this connection that the Pope has cable his congratulations to the President-elect. He, as well as the Protestants, is not making an issue of "heresy" in political affairs.

The Advertiser got Long to run, in the hope that it could thus beat Cathcart. One direct result was certainly to beat Lane, and very likely several other Republicans.—Star.
Untruths multiply. The Advertiser had no part in "getting Long to run," unless a promise to support him after he had decided the matter, should be called so.

The November Bulletin of the California Promotion Committee should give some glimpses of the tourist, if he is headed west. Since the panic, California has not seen much of him, but her papers think that he will come before Thanksgiving. Hawaii shares this expectation and hopes that, by the time he wants to move further west, there will be transportation enough on the Honolulu route to serve him.

For the eighteenth time Joseph G. Cannon has been elected to Congress from the eighteenth Illinois district. It is a large political bailiwick, one of 250,000 inhabitants, and, with the exception of two years, it has steadily adhered to the fortunes of its greatest man. This year the Speaker had a difficult fight, but he only lost 2000 from his majority of last year, this estimate being based on the returns of 8000 majority this year.

Ralph Yardley, the famous cartoonist, who began his career on the Advertiser, is now in charge of the art department of the San Francisco Call. During the late campaign he has been cartooning Judge Carroll Cook, who was accused of giving a thousand dollar note, the payment of which he managed to escape through technicalities. This work of Yardley's recalls some of his famous productions here and excites special interest in The Call.

It is rumored that the Advertiser is hurrying to carry out the pro-election threat of disbarment proceedings against John W. Cathcart.—Star.

The statement is untrue, as the slightest investigation would have shown.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota, who survived the general catastrophe to his party, may be counted as the Democracy's coming man. It seems quite probable at this distance, that 1912 will see him far to the front as a Presidential aspirant—unless, indeed, something should happen to him midway on the route as it did to Folk.

If Governor Hughes had been beaten in New York State, the loss to the higher interests of the people would be great. Hughes is the very best type of citizen and is an administrator whose service shows no flaw.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Taft thinks that it may take thirty years to bring the Filipinos up to a basis of self-government, the little brown brothers seem satisfied with his election.

The defeat of Representative Hepburn is a matter of deep regret to Hawaiians, who regarded him, in a broad sense, as a special representative of these islands in Congress.

Mr. Bryan takes defeat cheerfully, like a man used to it. He has congratulated a Republican winner for the third time. Will there be a fourth?

The editor of the Commoner has a good theme for his leading article: Three Times and Out.

Since the fleet paid its visit to Yokohama Hobson has been as silent as a mounted clam.

If the weather is cold in Ohio, it may be warmed up by some remarks of Mr. Foraker.

It was Mr. Robertson, we believe, who said this was going to be a split ticket year.

Six hundred rejected ballots in Oahu County may inspire a contest or two.

It looks like a Solid North against a Fragile South.

Link thinks there was too much sugar in his.

Mr. Trent seems to be an official fixture.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT
WITH AXE AND KNIFE

Police Officer Kalakini, of Waiialua, brought in three Japanese prisoners from his district yesterday to the police station, where they are booked for investigation. The three committed a murderous assault on another Japanese at Waiialua yesterday, using an axe and a knife to do up their fellow countryman. The condition of the wounded man is reported to be serious.

No details of the affair were given by the Waiialua officer, who left the three men and announced that he would be back this morning to make a complete report on the affair.

DO IT NOW.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do so by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Nine cases out of ten are simply muscular rheumatism due to cold or chronic rheumatism, and yield to the vigorous application of this liniment. Try it. You are certain to be delighted with the quick relief which it affords. For sale at all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NORMAN WATKINS
ON THE SPLIT TICKET

"The split ticket may work well enough at times, but it was not worked on Tuesday to my advantage," said Norman Watkins yesterday. "For instance, by the law of average the third precinct of the fourth district has forty Democrats, the fourth of the fourth, fifty-two, and the fifth of the fourth sixty. I lead Logan in those three precincts fourteen votes. Now then, look at the vote Mr. McClellan received in the same precincts—ninety-four in the third, one hundred and thirty in the fourth and one hundred and sixty-four in the fifth, showing that Republican votes which otherwise would have gone to other Republican candidates went to Mr. McClellan and elected him. If the split ticket had not been agitated so much before election, I am of the opinion that the Board of Supervisors would have one more Republican member after January 1."

Bruno Gebauer, a neighbor of Harry Lake, was arrested and taken to the police station yesterday by that officer, being booked for investigation. Gebauer is said to be involved in some domestic pilikia.